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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

olume IX. SATURDAY, March 12, 1796. Number 49

TO BE LET,

And Poſſeſſion given in Autumn.

he Farms appertaining to Mount Vernon Eſtate, in Virginia; four in number; adjoining the Manſion Houſe Farm. Leaſes will be given for the term of fourteen years to real farmers of good *reputation, and none others need apply.*

THE largeſt of theſe, called River farm, contains 1207 acres of ploughable land; 79 of which are in ſeven fields, nearly of a ze, and under good fences; 212 acres (in he incloſure) are, generally, in a common raſs paſture; and 116 more, are in five raſs lots and an orchard (of the beſt grafted uit) all of them contiguous to the dwelling ouſe and barn. On the premiſes, are a omfortable dwelling houſe (in which the verlooker reſides) having three rooms beow, and one or two above; an old barn now in uſe) and a brick one building 60 by o feet, beſides ends and wings, ſufficient or ſtabling 20 working horſes, and as many xen; and an excellent brick dairy, with a ne ſpring in the middle of it. Thirty black abourers (men and women) being the uſual umber which have been employed on this arm, are, with their children, warmly lodgd, chiefly in houſes of their own buildng. The ſoil is a loam, more inclined o clay than ſand, and with ſlight dreſſings, ields grain well, particularly wheat. Encompaſſed on two ſides by the river Patomack, and on a third by a navigable creek, he inlets therefrom, in a variety of places, fford an inexhauſtible fund of rich mud for anure, or compoſt. The waters abound n a variety of fiſh and wild fowl; and one or ore ſhad and herring fiſheries might be eſtabliſhed thereon.

Next in ſize is Union farm (ſo called from he annexation of two together). This has lſo ſeven fields, nearly equal in ſize, and ontaining in the aggregate, 841 acres of loughable land; beſides 67 acres of mowble meadow; principally of reclaimed wamps of the richeſt ſorts; and four lots of acres each, deſignated for clover, by the tables. On the premiſes are a comfortable (though ſmall) dwelling houſe, in which the he ſuperintendant of the eſtate reſides; with kitchen and other convenient houſes, very pleaſantly ſituated on the river. In the centre of the farm there is a new houſe with two rooms below, and two above (inhabited by the overlooker of the farm). Covering of the ſame kind, and for about the ſame number of labourers and their families, as at River farm, belong to this; and perhaps one of the beſt and moſt convenient barns of brick in America, for grain (in and out of the ſtraw) and for the accommodation of ſtock of all kinds, working horſes and oxen. The ſoil of this farm is not unlike the laſt, but rather more tenacious. There is one excellent ſhad and herring fiſhery appertaining thereto, with convenient houſes for ſalting and barrelling them up; and another which has been, and might again be, uſed to advantage. This farm being bounded by the river and a navigable creek for a conſiderable extent, abounds, as the other does, with the ſame kind of inlets, and reſources of mud; wild fowl, &c.

Adjoining to the laſt mentioned farm, and at the head of the creek which bounds the ſame, is Dogue Run farm; conſiſting of 517 acres of ploughable land in ſeven fields, differing but little in ſize: with 132 acres of mowable graſs in ſeveral incloſures; part of which being of the richeſt reclaimed ſwamps remain permanently in graſs; the other part is alternately in graſs and grain. On the premiſes are, a new dwelling houſe occupied by the overlooker (warm and comfortable though ſmall); with covering for twenty odd black labourers and their families; a new brick barn with an open circular floor to threſh, or tread on, through which the grain paſſes to a floor below where it is always ſecure, and ready for winnowing; ſtables for thirty odd working horſes and oxen adjoin the barn; and covering for other kinds of ſtock, all entirely new. The ſoil of this farm is a good loam, rather lighter than thoſe of the preceding.

The fourth farm is called Muddy-Hole; and has the ſame number of fields with the reſt; beſides four graſs lots of five acres each ſurrounding the barn and ſtables: the whole making together 476 acres of ploughable land. The overlooker's houſe is ſmall, and but indifferent; the cover of the labourers is ſimilar to thoſe which have been already mentioned; and ſufficient for fifteen or more with their families. The barn (which is of wood) and ſtables for eight or ten horſes, are good. The ſoil has a greater mixture of ſand in it, than either of the other farms, and is of a thinner quality.

Theſe four farms with the woodland appertaining to the tract, make altogether about eight thouſand acres: the whole of which are incloſed by a poſt and rail fence and the tide water of the river and creeks. The farms, and every field belonging to them, are as level as a farmer would deſire, and without ſtones or ſtumps to impede the plough or harrow. They are diſtant from Alexandria about eight, from the Federal City twelve, and from Georgetown ſixteen miles by land, and the ſame by water; at all of which places there are ready markets, and good prices for every article the farms produce

As theſe farms are large, and can ſuit a few only in their preſent extent, there is a diſpoſition favorable on my part, to divide them into lots of any ſize, correſponding as nearly as may be with the preſent fields; many of which are ditched and hedged; provided an aſſociation of reſpectable farmers could agree in the partition; and would erect, at their own expence on thoſe lots that would be ſeparated from the preſent buildings, ſuch conveniences as would accommodate, and content themſelves. As an inducement to them to encounter this expence, and that many, rather than a few induſtrious farmers may be accommodated thereby, I would add three years to the length of the leaſes of thoſe lots on which there would be no buildings. It is to be underſtood, however, that the aſſociation muſt be complete before the diviſion of any farm will be made, or a part thereof let.—And it is to be further underſtood, that the agreement for either of theſe farms as they now are, or if parcelled out, muſt, if rented at all this year, be entered into before the firſt of September (Auguſt would be ſtill better) becauſe, arrangements, and preparations for the enſuing crops muſt commence by that time, whether I rent, or retain them in my own occupancy.

MR. WILLIAM PEARCE the ſuperintendant of that eſtate, and living thereon, will ſhew the premiſes, and give ſuch information as may be required relative to the terms on which they may be obtained: And as there is a ſketch of the farms in my poſſeſſion (in this city) ſhewing from actual and correct ſurveys their relative ſituations, with the figure and contents of each field, graſs lot, and meadow ground, from whence ideas more ſatisfactory than can be formed from an advertiſement may be derived, it may be ſeen on application to my private ſecretary, MR. DANDRIDGE, and the terms known on which they may be had.

If the farms are let, the occupants may be accommodated on juſt and reaſonable terms, in a ſale of the ſtock which is upon the ſame; conſiſting of draught horſes, oxen, and working mules; black cattle, ſheep, and hogs; carts, ploughs (of the beſt kind) harrows, and every kind of implement, neceſſary on a farm. And they will be allowed the privilege of taking from the woodland neceſſary fuel, and timber for repairing fences, &c. under certain reſtrictions to be agreed on, and inſerted in the leaſes.

Beſides theſe farms, which have been in my own occupation, there are ſmaller lots of arable land adjoining thereto, which may alſo be had on the terms beforementioned; together with a merchant mill ſituated within the general incloſure. This mill works two pair of ſtones, one pair of which (of the beſt French burr) are employed in the manufacture of wheat, the other pair, of Cologne, are deſignated for country work. Evans's patent machine for hoiſting and cooling flour (erected either by himſelf or brother) rolling ſcreens, fans, boulting cloths, &c. &c. (all worked by water) are complete.—The tide flows up to the mill tail, and boats deliver and receive their lading at the door, from whence it is hoiſted by water into the garners above. Near the mill is a comfortable houſe and convenient garden, &c. for the miller; and a commodious ſhop within 60 yards of them for coopers. If deſired, 30 or 40 acres of tillable land may be had with the mill.

FOR SALE,

The following LANDS, viz.

On the Ohio River, in four Tracts.

The FIRST,	Called Round Bottom, is about 15 miles below Wheeling, a little above Capenon, and oppoſite to Pipe creek; bounded by the river in a circular form for 2 miles & 120 poles containing	587 acres.	
SECOND,	Is the firſt large bottom below the mouth of the Little Kanhawa, beginning 3 or 4 miles therefrom, & about 12 or 15 miles below Marietta. Its breath on the river is 5 miles and 120 poles, and contents	2314	
THIRD,	Is about 20 miles ſtill lower down; being the 4th large bottom on the S. E. ſide the river, below the Little Kanhawa. It is bounded by the river 3 miles & 52 poles, and is furniſhed (as I have been informed) with an excellent mill ſeat, contents	2448	
FOURTH,	Is the next large bottom (on the ſame ſide of the river) and a little above the Great Bend thereof; its breadth on the river is 5 miles & 70 poles, and contents	4395	
	Total on the Ohio, S. E. ſide thereof		9744

On the Great Kanhawa, in four Tracts.

The FIRST,	Is on the weſt ſide of the river, beginning within 2 or 3 miles of its confluence with the Ohio; about the ſame diſtance from the town of Mount Pleaſant, & about 6 or 8 from Gallipolis. It borders on the river 17 miles and 51 poles, and contains	10990	
SECOND,	Is on the eaſt ſide of the river a little higher up and bounded thereby 12 miles 227 poles, containing	7276	
THIRD	Is at the conflux of the Kanhawa and Cole rivers (weſt ſide of the former) & in the fork thereof, & bounded by the two rivers 5 miles & 88 poles, contents	2000	
FOURTH,	Is on the eaſt ſide, nearly oppoſite to the laſt mentioned, 6 miles and 19 poles contents	3000	
	Total on Kanhawa		23266

As it is not more preſumable than it is wiſhed, that all who are inclinable to become purchaſers of theſe lands will themſelves, or by agents in whom they can confide, examine them critically; nothing more be ſaid, relative to them, than that they may be conſidered as the cream of the country in which they lye, being the richeſt interval lands on the two rivers, to the extent that has been enumerated; that is, in the aggregate 57 miles. That they were ſurveyed before any ſettlements or grants of land were made therein. That all of them are patented in my name, many years ago, ſome near 25; and, that the titles to them are indiſputable.

In addition to the above, the following Tracts are for Sale alſo: viz.

On the LITTLE MIAMI,	upper ſide within a mile of the Ohio.	850 acres.	
	About 7 miles up the ſaid Miami	977	
	And 10 miles from the mouth thereof	1235	
	Total on L. Miami		3042
In KENTUCKY:	On the rough branch of Green river, are two tracts adjoining each other one containing 3, the other 2000 acres		5000

Of theſe five laſt mentioned tracts I have no other knowledge than what is derived from the reports of the ſurveyors, made on the premiſes; ſome 8, and others 12 and 13 years ſince; which certify that they are lands of the firſt quality. The three firſt are near to, if not adjoining (the river only ſeparating them) the grant made to Judge Symms and others, between the two Miami's; and being in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati and Fort Waſhington, cannot, from their ſituation, (if the quality of the ſoil is correctly ſtated) be otherwiſe than valuable. Thoſe lying on Green river in Kentucky, beſides being fertile and well watered, are ſaid to contain an extenſive and valuable bank of iron ore; the working of which would be of
public utility, as well as private advantag
And moreover, as the population in th
of the ſtate is encreaſing rapidly, the va
of theſe lands muſt increaſe proportionall

The Terms on which all the Lands herein off
ed for Sale may be purchaſed, are

One fourth of the coſt to be paid wh
the bargains are concluded, and the conve
ances ſhall be made.

The other three-fourths in five years, wi
intereſt, annually, and punctually paid.

A mortgage upon the premiſes, will
taken for ſecuring payment of the unpa
principal ſum, at the end of the above te
of five years; and unqueſtionable ſecurity f
the punctual payment of the intereſt on th
day, in every year that it ſhall become du
at the place of my reſidence; or to any age
I may appoint; or to be depoſited in ſu
bank or banks as ſhall be agreed.

As theſe lands, particularly on the Oh
and Great Kanhawa, are unqueſtionab
among the moſt valuable on the weſtern w
ters; and I am willing to allow time to e
plore them, I will enter into *no* contracts f
any part of them until the firſt of Septemb
next; but will receive propoſals at any ti
previous thereto. On *that* day a preferen
will be given to the perſon or perſons wh
ſhall have made the higheſt offers; provid
they are adequate to the real value of t
land, and the terms herein mentioned a
ſtrictly entered into, and compliance ther
with is ſecured.

The plots, and ſurveyors report, of
theſe lands, may be ſeen by any who are i
clined to become adventures in the purcha
of any or all of them by applying to M
DANDRIDGE.

Gº. WASHINGTON

Philadelphia, February 1ſt, 1796.

William Chriſty,

IS juſt beginning to open a very large
ſortment of MERCHANDIZE, whi
he will ſell for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, March 4, 1796.

N. B. Country Linen and Bags, Fla
Beeſwax, and a quantity of Whiſkey wa
ed, for which the higheſt prices will
given.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcrib
are requeſted to pay off their reſpecti
balances immediately, as no further ind
gence will be given. Thoſe who neglect t
may expect their accounts will be put in
the hands of proper officers for recovery.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, March 5, 1795.

THE ſubſcriber intends removi
from this place in the month
May next, and therefore will expo
to ſale at public auction, on Wedne
day the 6th day of April next, all t
STORE GOODS, which he ſhall th
have on hand, as alſo a large aſſor
ment of EARTHEN WARE and HOU
HOLD FURNITURE. The ſale w
begin at ten o'clock in the mornin
and continue from day to day until t
whole are ſold. Any perſon wiſhi
to purchaſe goods before that time, b
applying at the ſubſcriber's ſtore
ſaid town may be ſupplied on the low
terms for Caſh; likewiſe the ſubſcrib
has for ſale two good DWELLIN
HOUSES in ſaid town, and ſever
LOTS, which he will diſpoſe of
reaſonable and eaſy terms. All pe
ſons who are indebted to the ſubſcrib
are deſired to make payment befo
the ſaid 6th day of April next, as
longer indulgence will be given.

ADAM FUNK.

Pittſburgh, March 1ſt, 1796.

Take Notice.

LONG indulgence having be
given to thoſe indebted to the fi
of D. ADGATE & Co. late of Pittſburg
that unleſs they pay off their reſpecti
balances before the 10th of Ma
next, can not in juſtice be offend d
ſuits ſhould be brought againſt the
and I ſhall leave this country after th
day.

WM. ADGATE, Agent f
the Company.

Pittſburgh, March 1, 1796.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *February* 12.

A MESSAGE from the Preſident informd, that he had this day approved and ſignd the act to extend the time for receiving n loan the domeſtic debt of the United tates.

The ſelect committee on the amendments f the Senate to the Indian trade bill, reported againſt them in every inſtance but ne.

The bill for the relief of certain officers nd ſolders, wounded and diſabled, was ead a third time, the blanks filled up, and aſſed.

The bill for the relief of Benjamin Stroer was alſo paſſed.

A petition was preſented from ſundry erſons who were in the corps of Artilleriſts d Artificers under Capt. Flowers, praying at the merits of a former petition of theirs e re-conſidered. Referred to the commite of claims. Some other private petitions ere preſented.

Mr. Livingſton called up his reſolution, ld on the table yeſterday, relative to Amecan ſeamen. It was referred to a committee f five. The reſolutions laid on the table a w days ſince relative to the exciſe, were ken up, and after ſome oppoſition referred the committee of ways and means.

The houſe went into a committee of the hole on the Land-Office bill Mr. Muhlenrg in the chair.

Mr. Harper moved an amendment to the cond ſection, contemplating a partial ſale the territory, by opening the Land-Office the ſale only of three or four ſeparate cts, to be contained within natural bounties, and to be divided by natural limits or es, diſtinctly marked into lots of miles uare. This motion was loſt by a large jority.

A motion was then made to try the prinle of ſale at auction.

Before putting the queſtion, the commite roſe, reported progreſs, and obtained ve to ſit again.

MONDAY, *February* 22.

The committee appointed on the bill from Senate to amend the act for the promo of the uſeful arts, by ſecuring a limited cluſive privilege to inventors, reported ainſt it.

Mr. Heath after complaining of the inacracy of the reports of debates generally, the following reſolution upon the table: Reſolved, That until a ſtenographer be pointed, or further proviſion made for bliſhing the debates of this houſe, that no nter be permitted to publiſh extracts of eches, unleſs by the approbation of the mber delivering the ſame.

It was then moved to adjourn for half an ur: For the purpoſe of affording the mems an opportunity of waiting on the Preſint.

Mr. Sherbourn ſaid a few words againſt motion.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) advocated it.

Mr. Giles conſidered it improper in prinle to interrupt the public buſineſs for the rpoſe of waiting on the Preſident.

Mr. Baldwin was oppoſed to an interrupn of buſineſs. Three o'clock would be a tter hour, as it would not interfere with buſineſs of the houſe.

The ſpeaker obſerved, that a debate upon motion, by protracting a queſtion, went tually to defeat it.

Mr. Sedgwick hoped that as two members been heard againſt the motion, the houſe uld ſuffer him to expreſs a ſingle idea in favour. He ſaid that ſince the commencent of the government, it had been the ctice of the legiſlature to wait on the Pret firſt; and unleſs a good reaſon could be gned againſt the practice, he hoped it uld not be departed from.—It had been conſtant practice, that the legiſlature ceded other citizens in paying this comment to the Preſident.

Mr. Sherbourn obſerved that the friends to motion had not given no reaſon why it ld prevail, he would mention one why ould not. If the members attended now could not be accommodated as the e muſt be crowded by other citizens.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) conceived that an adnment at two or half after two would rrupt buſineſs more, than an adjournment this time for half an hour. The military not yet gone to the Preſident's ſo that e could not yet be a crowd there.

Mr. Gallatin wiſhed information on a nt of order. He enquired, whether this ion for adjournment ſhould not be preed by a motion that when the houſe do rn they adjourn for half an hour.

r. Hillhouſe quoted the invariable pracof the houſe in favour of an adjournment

Mr. Page oppoſed the motion.

Mr. Gallatin moved to ſtrike the words half an hour from the original motion.—This was loſt.

The queſtion was then put on the motion to adjourn for half an hour for the purpoſe of affording members an opportunity to wait on the Preſident with the compliments of the day, and the motion was loſt 50 to 38.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair on the Federal City loan bill. After ſome progreſs, the committee reported and are to ſit again.

Adjourned at half after two.

The following Report was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, on Tueſday the 25th ult. and refered to a committee of the whole.

The Committee of Ways and Means, having taken into their conſideration, the ſubject of internal revenues, and the proviſions requiſite for improving the ſame, and for more effectually ſecureing the collection thereof, recommend to the Houſe the following reſolutions viz.

1ſt. RESLOVED, That it will be expedient to aboliſh the tax laid on ſpirits diſtilled from materials of the growth or produce of the United States, at any other place than a city, town or village, or at any diſtillery in a city, town or village, at which there ſhall be one or more ſtills, which ſingly, if only one, or together, if more than one, ſhall be of leſs capacity than four hundred gallons; and to collect this branch of the revenue from a tax on the capacity of the ſtills.

2d. *Reſolved*, That the officers of the revenue ought to be authoriſed by law to require of the city diſtillers, and the refiners of ſugar, the verification on oath, of their books once a quarter, and that it ought to be made the conſtant duty of ſuch diſtillers & refiners to exhibit their books, if required.

3d. *Reſolved*, That a time ought to be limited, within which the exporter of ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, ſhall be intitled to a drawback; and that the drawback ought not to be granted unleſs where the exportation is from the diſtrict of ſtate where the ſame are diſtilled, or the next adjoined diſtrict or ſtate.

4th. *Reſolved*, That it would be expedient to modify the act impoſing duties on licence to retailers of liquors, ſo as that the ſaid retailers ſhould pay in proportion to the amount of ſales, ſo far as to divide them into three or four claſſes.

5th. *Reſolved*, That it would be expedient, after demand made of any tax (except on goods imported) and a neglect or refuſal to pay, to authorize a collection thereof by diſtreſs.

6th. *Reſolved*, That it would be expedient, after demand made of any ſuch tax, and a neglect or refuſal to pay, to allow the officer employed to collect the ſame, a certain mileage for his travel out to collect ſuch tax over and above the commiſſion which he may be entitled to by law.

7th. *Reſolved*, That proviſion ought to be made, for allowing drawbacks on ſpirits exported (via. Miſſiſippi) in veſſels of leſs than thirty tons.

Foreign Intelligence.

WORMS, *November* 11.

THIS morning the Auſtrains entered this place. Yeſterday was a moſt tremendous day, the battle which took place having laſted from ten in the morning to ſix in the evening. The French, though well fortified from Moliheim to Pſederſheim, were, compelled to give way to the Imperial fire. The centre of the French army which was near Alſey, ſtood it longeſt but was obliged to retreat after the left wing had been beaten. The Red Mantles are ſaid to have puſhed forward as far as Lautern, and that others patrole even up to the gates of Treves. The Auſtrains took eighteen pieces of cannon in our town, which they inſtantly made uſe of againſt the French.

FRANKFORT, *November* 14.

The Auſtrains after repulſing General Pichegru's left wing, on the 10th, took the redoubt of the Rhine, oppoſite Manheim, by ſtorm, yeſterday, in which the rigiment of Laſcay in particular, diſtinguiſhed itſelf: much blood has been ſpilled on both ſides, The bombardment of the beautiful town of Manheim ſtill continues: the report of its having ſurrendered is not confirmed.

PARIS, *December* 2.

Robbers are increaſing in Paris in a moſt alarming degree, and gangs of robbers ſtrip whole houſes and ſhops. The greateſt warehouſe of broad cloaths in this city, and a watch maker's ſhop, were lately broke open and the theives got clear off with every article they contained. Bread ſells at 60 livres a pound, and even at that enormous price is is extremely difficult to get any, ſince the markets have been pillaged by the mob. The deſtributions of bread in the ſections are now only made every ſecond day.

LONDON, November 30.

Accounts from Madrid mention, that the Queen of Spain had recovered from an indiſpoſition. The gratitude of the people towards her majeſty, is deſcribed as beyond all bounds. Don Vallego, the Preſident of the council, having finiſhed his viſits to the priſons, had liberated 89 men, and 344 women, confined for ſmall debts and relieved many others.

December 4.

We moſt anxiouſly expect the receipt of farther advices from Paris, in order to be better informed than we yet are of the plan which the new government of France propoſes to adopt for the reſtoration of its finances. The value of Aſſignats not being now worth the expence of their engraving, the committee of finances has already pronounced that the plates of them are to be broken up.

Monſieur the Count d'Artois, who arrived on Thurſday evening at Spithead on board the Jaſon frigate, will remain on board until government ſhall have determined where he is to reſide.——The emigrant regiments returned from Iſle de Dieu are to go into cantonments at Southampton. Therefore Gen. Doyl remains in that iſland with the Britiſh troops under his orders, who are not to be embarked until after the ordnance and ammuniton is ſafely ſhipped on board the tranſports deſtined to convey them back to England.

The plague has raged with ſuch violence in Smyrna and Sclavonia, that only a few people being left in the towns of Iliak and Irak, thoſe places are to be deſtroyed by fire.

Tueſday an addreſs was read by Commiſſioner Proby at his office in Chatham Dockyard, to all claſſes of workmen of that Dockyard, intended to be ſent to his majeſty congratulating him on his late eſcape from aſſaſſination, and be ſigned by all belonging to the yard; but from ſome cauſe, the greateſt part of the above workmen, in number about eleven or twelve hundred, aſſembled on Wedneſday morning, in the Rope-houſe, and refuſed ſigning it. The Commiſſioner and officers of the yard acquainted them there was no occaſion for them to act contrary to their inclination, but wiſhed them to go about their reſpective duties, which they did not; and in the afternoon nearly the whole abſented themſelves, and went to Rocheſter to ſign the petition againſt the bills now depending in Parliament.

December 7.

Among the inſtances of gallantry and loyalty diſplayed by the French nobleſſe in the courſe of the revolution, the following is of a deſcription entirely new and reminds us of the days of ancient chivalry.—Madame de Bennes, of a diſtinguiſhed family in lower Normandy, made the campaign of 1792 with her huſband, in one of the Norman companies. After the retreat of the Duke of Brunſwick, ſhe entered a volunteer into the infantry of the legion of Damas, in the pay of Great-Britain. Her huſband having been killed in 1793, fighting by her ſide the commander of that corps endeavoured to perſuade her to quit the profeſſion of arms, and the Prince Stadtholder offered to her a penſion to live upon in the Netherlands. Her reply was, that having taken up arms in defence of her religion and her King, ſhe could not lay them down at a time when the deſire of avenging the death of her huſband afforded her an additional motive to proceed in a military career. Poſſeſſed of theſe heroic ſentiments, ſhe made the campaign of 94 & 95, reſpected by the whole regiment on account of the decency and propriety of her conduct, and admired for the intrepid courage which always led her to the moſt dangerous poſt. Madame de Bennes followed her regiment in the expedition to Quiberon, and was taken priſoner on the 22d of laſt July, but eſcaped juſt before ſhe was to be ſhot, although her ſex was known to her judges. She reached London laſt Thurſday in the utmoſt diſtreſs, having no clothes but a drummer's jacket, and two coarſe woolen petticoats; no recommendation but certificates of her heroic conduct; and no reſource but in the generoſity of ſome of her countrymen.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, received by the Orpheus, ſtate, that General Clarke has proceeded from thence, with his whole force, for the immediate attack of Batavia and Ceylon, the principal Dutch ſettlement in the Eaſt Indies.

From Paris papers of the 29th ult. we extract the following:

"Birchweilier, Nov. 20.

"Our troops have been driven behind the lines of Germerſheim. This moment it is announced that the Auſtrians have been defeated at Keyſerſlautern, and driven back two leagues; and that the ſiege of Manheim has been raiſed, after a very ſerious action, in which the Auſtrians have been completely defeated. Many perſons confirm this news."

PORTSMOUTH, December 2.

This afternoon his majeſty's ſhip Glory, of 98 guns, Admiral Chriſtian, and Adventure, of 44 guns, Captain Palmer, dropped down to St. Helen's; ſeveral tranſports with troops alſo dropped down.

December 3.

This morning Admiral Chriſtian and General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and all the officers, embarked on board their reſpective ſhips at St. Helen's, and will certainly ſail again immediately when the wind comes fair; all the ſhips having their damage pletely repaired.

BONN, November 16.

From Adjutant-General Coulange, to the General of the Brigade commanding at Liege and its environs.

"It is malevolence which ſpreads alarm on account of our armies. This malevolence will be defeated by our ſucceſs, when we learn that Gen. Marceau, Commandant of the right wing of our army, has completely beaten Clairfayt, that from four to five hundred of his men are killed, many made priſoners (among which are his firſt Aid-de-Camp, and ſeven or eight officers of his etat-major) when we learn that the left wing of our army, under the orders of Gen. Hatry, has equally beaten the enemy, and forced it to paſs the Sieg; that this left wing is ready to paſs this river to chace the enemy, and clear entirely the right branch of the Rhine, eſpecially the part occupied by the army of the Sambre and Meuſe.

"This is an excellent manner, by which to ſilence the reports of our miſcarriages. I deſire you make know this news.

"COULANGE."

"Nov. 20. At this moment (9 o'clock in the evening) I haſten to announce to you that the ſiege of Manheim is raiſed, after a very ſerious action, in which the Auſtrians have been completely beaten."

PARIS, November 29.

We are informed that accounts had arrived from Vienna, that Madame de la Fayette had obtained leave to go to her huſband—we now learn that the Emperor has releaſed M. de la Fayette, who is going to Hamburgh, and from thence to America. The ſame account mentions the releaſe of Bureau Puzy and Latour Maubourg, Ex-conſtituents who were confined with M. de la Fayette.

American Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, *February* 23.

It is ſaid by a gentleman from the Iſle of France, that the governor of Trincomale in Ceylon was corrupted to ſurrender the place to the Engliſh; but afterwards meeting with that cold and contemptuous treatment from the Engliſh which traitors always receive and deſerve, he ſhot himſelf.

[MINERVA.]

WASHINGTON, *March* 8.

In the night of Wedneſday laſt, a few days after he had compleated his 57th year, died THOMAS SCOTT. He was born in Cheſter county; but from a child lived in Lancaſter county, till the year 1770; when he removed with his family, and ſettled on Dunlap's Creek near the Monongahela. When Weſtmoreland county was erected in 1773, he was appointed a juſtice of the peace for that county. In this capacity he was a warm and able ſupporter of the Pennſylvania juriſdiction, and drew on himſelf the particular reſentment of the partizans of Virginia. When this conteſt ſunk in the great cauſe of the Revolution, he was elected a member of the firſt Pennſylvania Aſſembly under the Republican government; and, in the year following, he was elected a member of the Supreme Council. After his period of appointment in council expired, and this county of Waſhington was erected in 1783, the office of clerk of the courts here was given to him. This occaſioned the removal of his reſidence to this town. In 1787, he was choſen a member of the State Cnnvention, for ratifying the Conſtitution of the United States; and in 1788, a member of the firſt Congreſs under the Conſtitution. As the change of the Conſtitution of Pennſylvania occaſioned a new appointment [illegible] States Officers in 1791, he declined bein[illegible]onſidered as a candidate for a ſeat in the ſecond Congreſs, with a view to retain his office of clerk of the courts in this county. But the Governor thought proper to ſuperſede him. The chagrin ariſing from this appointment preyed upon his mind—At the election a few weeks after, he was choſen a member of Aſſembly from this county; and in 1792, a member of the third Congreſs.

With but ſuch opportunities of ſtudy of the law, as his reſidence in Philadelphia, while in council afforded him, and unaided by a liberal or profeſſionoleducation, he was early admitted at the bar in the Weſtern counties, and was a ſucceſsful advocate. His arguments were natural and judicious, his language nervous, and his elocution remarkably emphatic.

His perſon was manly and reſpectable; his mental faculties ſtrong and deciſive; his diſpoſition open, generous, and friendly; his manners kindly and ſociable: and with an extent of knowledge, and with that correctneſs of mind, which hardly any thing but education can give, he would have been every way a great man.

He was liberal and did not ſtudy economy. Before he was appointed clerk of the courts here, his eſtate and his practice at the bar afforded him a competency. The appointment to that office offered him a permanent proſpect of competence for life. From his early reſidence in this country, and from his advantages of mind and ſtation, he might have accumulated great wealth; but he di ot; and he died but in moderate circum- tances. He has left behind him a widow and eleven children, of whom three are ſons, nd eight are daughters. One of his ſons nd three of his daughters are married. The eſt are in their mother's family.

Pittsburgh, March 12.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Pittſburgh, dated February 26, 1796.

“ The Spaniſh treaty has arrived. It has ranſpired that all our claims are ſettled, as e could wiſh. The navigation of the river free. Our boundary fixed, as in our treay of 1783, with Great-Britain. The Spaiſh poſts to be evacuated in ſix months, and New-Orleans for the preſent a free town to l deſcending the river. Should it upon xperience be found inconvenient to the Spaiſh intereſt to continue this privilege anoher town to be ſubſtituted for New-Orleans, where all our produce may be ſtored, duty ee, &c. Theſe are the outlines of this very mportant buſineſs.

“ The Algerine treaty is ſaid to be under e conſideration of the Senate. This treaty s coſt an immenſe ſum of money, and the ly conſolation we have, is, that every Eupean ſtate is obliged to ſubmit to the me ſpecies of humiliation. There is no ubt that our good friends the French, ngliſh and Spaniards have all interpoſed to revent an accommodation between us and e Barbary ſtates. They wiſh to keep the ade of the Mediterranean in their own ands, and look with jealouſy at every powr who attempts ſending merchant ſhips into e Levant.

“ Thoſe Engliſhmen of moſt ſenſe who e now here, ſeem to dread a revolution in at country. The ſedition bills lately ino luced prove the fears of the government, d the town meetings expreſs very ſtrongly e ſenſe of the body of the people. A ſtrong d almoſt unanimous vote of the houſe of ommons ſupports the miniſter; this, in the pinion of the beſt judges demonſtrates the ars of all wiſe and monied men in the country, and throws them into the hands of ſpotiſm rather than that of inſurrection. nleſs food and employment can be furniſh to the poor, it will be impoſſible to ſupeſs riot and ſedition, even by a military rce.”

The Grand Jury of Allegheny County, fore they were diſcharged on Tueſday laſt, nded to the Court the following Petition, gned by the Foreman and every Juror.

o the Honorable the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, the Petition of ſundry Inhabitants of the Weſtern Counties of the State of Pennſylvania,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT the Treaties, lately concluded by the United States with Britain and with Spain, open to America a proſpect of great proſperity, peculiarly intereſting to the Inhabitants of the Weſtern Country. The imits of the United States will be ſcertained; the poſts within our limits ccupied by thoſe two nations, which fforded them eaſy and conſtant occaons of inciting the Indians againſt us, ill be ſurrendered; a participation of e Indian trade, and the means of atching the Indians to our intereſt will e given us; a ſale and ſettlement of r waſte lands may be made, which ill leſſen our debt and increaſe the pulation, produce and reſources; the iſſiſippi, New-Orleans, and the Eaſt d Weſt Indies will be opened to us, r the ſale of our produce and manuctures, and for the ſupply of our ants. No nation on earth has ſuch ound of contentment and thankfulſs: the meaſure of our ſucceſs ſeems l and hardly a reaſonable hope reins unſatisfied, if we will embrace e conditions now put into our hands.

But, it is remoured, that ſuſpicions iſt, that, in the Houſe of Repreſentives of the United States, oppoſition will be made to certain propoſed laws ceſſary for carrying the Treaties into effect. If all laws neceſſary for carryg the Treaties into effect, on our rt, ſhall not be paſſed by our Legiſlare, the Treaties will not be carried to effect by the other nations, and will be, in fact, annulled; our poſts ill remain unſurrendered; new enoachments will be made on our teritory; all the horrors of Indian war ll be renewed; ourdebts will increaſe; the Miſſiſippi, New-Orleans, and the Indies will be ſhut againſt us; and inſtead of compenſation for the paſt injuries to our trade, the ſpoliations will be renewed and aggravated, and that, which is now ſought by commerce, will be taken by robbery. No new negociation will give any proſpect of relief: for what nation will enter into a negociation with us, when after its moſt ſolemn and conſtitutional concluſion, it may be annulled, in an incidental way by a body of far too many members for a foreign government to know or to gueſs what its opinion will be on any article of the negociation. Every paſt and future injury will remain unſatisfied by compact, and we muſt either quietly bear all, or ſeek redreſs by war.

Waving all queſtion of the merits of the Treaty with Britain, it has acquired the ſanction of the American Conſtitution, and our national faith is pledged to the world, that it ſhall be fairly carried into execution. If the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States ſhould refuſe to exerciſe their powers, for this purpoſe, we greatly fear it would be deemed, by other nations, a ſtain on our honour as a people, and a bar to all future negociation. Nor can we believe it poſſible, that any ſuch evils exiſt in that Treaty, as are at all equal to thedreadful ſpectacle, which we ſhould exhibit to our own citizens & to the world, of a government at war with itſelf, one branch defeating the purpoſes and acts of another, the whole deprived of all energy and exertion, and a ſtate of real or approaching diſſolution.

We hope, therefore, and pray that the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States will paſs all laws neceſſary for carrying into effect the Treaty with Great-Britain; and, after giving this evidence of our good faith, and ſhowing that we are a people with whom any nation may confidently negociate; if there be any evils in that Treaty, let us, by a new negociation, which will then deſerve a truſt and reſpect, and may be followed with ſucceſs, proceed to remove them, in a rational and amicable manner of adjuſtment.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

Together with this Petition, the Grand Jury handed to the Court the following note.

“ The ſurrender of the Weſtern Poſts, and the free navigation of the river Miſſiſippi, being of the utmoſt utility to the inhabitants of the Weſtern Country; the Grand Jury do give it as their decided opinion, that the people of this country ſhould, as ſoon as may be, preſent a petition to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, expreſſing their diſapprobation of any meaſures that may be taken, againſt carrying into full effect the Treaty lately ratified with Great-Britain, and the Treaty now pending with the Court of Spain.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Foreman
of the Grand Jury.
Allegheny county, March 8, 1796.

In conformity to this opinion of the Grand Jury, the Court intimated to the perſons attending in the Court-houſe (who were many) the ſubject of the petition and the note, and propoſed that the buſineſs of the Court ſhould be adjourned, to give an opportunity then of having the opinion of all preſent on matters ſo intereſting. This was done, and the petition was read, and unanimouſly approved, and agreed to be ſigned, and was ſigned then, by as many as had opportunity. And to give opportunity to others to conſider and ſign the petition, it was alſo agreed that the meeting ſhould be adjourned to 4 o'clock, afternoon, at the ſame place, on Friday next. And it was further agreed that one hundred copies of the petition be printed, and diſtributed among the different townſhips in theſe counties to be read and ſigned at the townſhip elections on the third Saturday of this month, at which elections it is earneſtly requeſted all the citizens will attend for that purpoſe; and that the petition and proceedings now had be printed in the next Pittſburgh Gazette.

BLANKS of various kinds for ſale at the Printing-Office.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *ſundry Tracts of Land ſituate in Armſtrong townſhip, on the frontiers of Weſtmoreland county, were a few years ago ſold by a certain James Carnahan, adminiſtrator to the eſtate of Samuel Sloan, deceaſed, Notice is hereby given that the ſaid lands are claimed by Samuel Pleaſants, to whom the ſame were legally conveyed long before the deceaſe of ſaid Sloan, as may appear by the deeds recorded in the Office of Weſtmoreland county. People will therefore be on their guard in the purchaſe of any of ſaid lands.*

March 11, 1796.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Pebbels deceaſed, to pay the ſame before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted for ſettlement.*

MARY PEBBELS, } *Adminiſtrs.*
JOSEPH PEBBELS }
Allegheny County, March 7, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *Public Vendue, on the 24th day of March next, at the plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, on Braddock's Field, Horſes, Cows, Calves, Houſhold Furniture, Farming Utenſils, &c. where attendance will be given, and terms made known by*

PETER ROHLETTER.
Allegheny county, Pitt townſhip,
March 11, 1796.

STOP THIEF!

WAS ran away with the 16th January, inſt. by a certain THOMAS HUNT, a Bay HORSE, from the ſubſcriber's team, as ſaid Hunt was returning from Greenſburgh, where he had been with a load of goods. Hunt ſays his parents live in the Forks of Yough, where he ſays he has a wife and two children; his age about 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout made, fair hair, which he commonly wears tied, grey or blue eyes, has a ſleepy look, and when ſpoken to appears confuſed. The Horſe is about 15 hands high, and will be 5 years old in the ſpring, has a large head, and rather ſmall eyes, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his mane is cut ſhort on the near ſide, but on the off ſide part of it hangs down, his hams are much worn by the geers. Whoever ſhall ſecure the ſaid Horſe ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward and reaſonable expernces, and TWENTY DOLLARS if the ſaid Hunt ſhall alſo be ſecured in any jail.

JOHN M'CARTNEY.
Bedford Town, Pennſylvania,
January 26, 1796.

THAT NOTED HORSE

JACK of DIAMONDS,

WILL *cover Mares this ſeaſon at M'Kee's Port, at Twenty Shillings and One Buſhel of Oats for each Mare. The oats to be brought at the time of Covering. The Jack of Diamonds is a Sorrel, about fifteen hands and an half high, well marked, produces excellent ſtock, and is a ſure foal-getter. The good qualities of this horſe are ſo much in repute as to preclude the neceſſity of expatiating upon them. It may be neceſſary, however, to remark that he is ſtrong and bony, and unites ſtrength with ſwiftneſs.*

The ſeaſon commences the firſt week in April and ends the laſt of June. The money to be paid by the firſt of December next. The ferriages will be free, and due attendance given by the ſubſcriber or the groom.

ADAM JOHNSTON.
March 10, 1796.

Young Cheſter Lion,

WILL *cover Mares this ſeaſon at the plantation whereon Mrs. Duncan lately lived, on Grant's Hill, three miles from Pittſburgh, at the low rate of Three Dollars and one buſhel and an half of Oats the ſeaſon. The oats to be brought with the Mare, and the money to be paid at the end of the ſeaſon, which commences the firſt week in April and ends the laſt of June.*

Cheſter Lion is a beautiful cheſnut ſorrel with a large blaze in his face, 7 years old this ſpring, 16 hand, high, and well made in proportion. He is out of the old Cheſter Lion, and his dam is of the full blood breed.

Good paſturage may be had for Mares coming from a diſtance, and due attendance given.

ROBERT GIBSON.
March 11, 1796.

Two Kentucky Boats;

FOR SALE,
Now lying at the Point.
SMITH & SHIRAS.
Pittſburgh, March 11, 1799.

NEW-YORK, *February 23.*

Conſiderable diſcontents, and ſome commotions, are ſaid to exiſt in the nort-weſtern counties of the ſtate, in conſequence of the ſale lately made by the ſtate of Connecticut, of lands which have long been conſidered as, and which actually are, the property of this ſtate.

His Excellency the Governor, by the requeſt of the legiſlature, has, in conſequence, iſſued a proclamation for protecting the inhabitants of ſaid territory in their rights.

NORFOLK, *February 16.*

We underſtand the orders iſſued by the Governor of this State to detain the horſes that were ſhipped for the Weſt-Indies, are countermanded by the Executive of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb. 27.*

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, to a merchant in Baltimore, dated December 12, 1795.

“ We hope the deſirable event of a general peace in Europe, is now very near at hand, when we may expect to ſee our communications with America greatly encreaſed.”

Letters by an arrival at Boſton from Cadiz, which are to November 29, mention, that the ſale of the prize goods and ſhips, taken from an Engliſh convoy from the Streights, by a French ſquadron, as long ſince mentioned, had commenced. Both goods and ſhips ſold high, but bargains were expected before the ſales were over. Several American Captains, and other Americans, there, intended to DIP into this SPECULATION.

Letters from Calais adviſe, that two Engliſh commiſſioners are arrived from Dover for the purpoſe of requeſting the legiſlative body to treat the French emigrants lately driven to the French coaſt by ſtreſs of weather, as wrecked perſons, and to ſend them back to England; and to declare at the ſame time, that in caſe of non-compliance, repriſals ſhould be uſed againſt the four French commiſſioners, lately taken on their voyage to Martinico.

A letter has been received in town from France, which informs, that a miſunderſtanding had taken place between our ambaſſador and the ruling party in that country, and that the American affairs wore a very gloomy appearance.

[Wilmington paper.

On Saturday evening laſt, arrived at Baltimore, the Daniſh ſhip Count Bernſtorff, Foyne, from Cadiz.

Captain Foyne left Cadiz on the 18th of December, at which time there were 7 French ſhips of the line and three frigates lying there. A French ſloop of war that came from Marſeilles, was loſt on the Porpoiſes, the day Capt. F. ſailed. The captured Mediterranean fleet were brought into Cadiz by the French while he lay there; ſome of which had been ſold, and permiſſion obtained to ſell the whole. Two Engliſh ſhips, part of the Mediterranean fleet, with very valuable cargoes, obſerving no chance of eſcaping at the time of the capture of the capture by the French, immediately reverſed their colours as if taken and manned as prizes and proceeded with the reſt of the fleet, until they paſſed the fort of Cadiz, when they douſed their colours, and put themſelves under the protection of the Spaniards. Admiral Mann was lying off Cadiz when he ſailed, with ſix ſail of the line, ſeveral frigates, and one ſloop of war. A war between England and Spain was the daily and univerſal topic at Cadiz: and ſeemed to be much wiſhed for by the people in general.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

Pittſburgh, March 12.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 2.*

Lateſt European Intelligence

VERY IMPORTANT.

Juſt as the Philadelphia Gazette was going to preſs, the Editor received the following Intereſting Intelligence from Captain Stetſon, this day arrived from Liſbon, which place he left the 24th December, viz. That Colonel Humphreys, had announced to him, in company with a number of American Captains, that the French had recroſſed the Rhine to the Eaſtward, and had gained a complete VICTORY over the AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Senate of the United States have ratified the Spaniſh treaty, which we underſtand is remarkably favourable to the intereſts of this country: but one clauſe of which, however, relative to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi claſhes with the Britiſh treaty. The Algerine treaty is alſo ratified.

Mr. ELSWORTH, now a Senator from Connecticut is nominated Chief Juſtice of the United States.

The nomination of Mr. ELSWORTH, as Chief Juſtice of the United States, has been approved by the Senate.

egiſlature of Pennſylvania.

OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 18.

THE bill to compenſate David eade and others, was read a ſecond ne and agreed to.

The report of the committee on ds and inland navigation, was read ſecond time, viz. That a committee appointed to bring in a bill author- g the appointment of ſkilful perſons view the ground and eſtimate the pence of opening and making good ggon roads from Philadelphia to the oga, to Preſqu'iſle, and to Pittſ- rg; and to cauſe the ſaid roads to be rveyed and ſtaked out by the moſt acticable routs; and alſo to cauſe ans of the ſurveys to be made in pro- ; and that the ſaid commiſſioners report the proportion of the ex- nce that will be incurred in making d road through each county, provid- that the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall not ke out any part of the ſaid roads, hen they may be carried on roads retofore laid out and opened agree- ly to the proviſions of former laws; hich, after ſome amendments, was a- reed to. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

Several petitions were preſented and ead.

The committee appointed for that irpoſe reported a bill to empower the ommiſſioners of Huntington county to aiſe ſix hundred pounds for the pur- oſe of erecting and completing their ublic buildings.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

Sundry petitions were read.

The bill to increaſe the pay of the ounty commiſſioners was poſtponed.

MONDAY, Feb. 22.

A petition from a number of the ci- izens of this ſtate, praying a company ay be incorporated to improve the avigation of the river Lehi, was preſented and read.

A letter from the Secretary of the ommonwealth, containing a ſtatement f the contingent expences of the executive department for the laſt year, was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill to enable the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from Lancaſter by the way of Elizabeth town and Middletown to Harriſburgh, and after ſome time ſpent upon it the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

A petition was preſented praying an incorporation of a company for a read from Philadelphia to Reading, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee for that purpoſe appointed, reported a bill to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a turnpike road from Philadelphia to Northampton, which was read and made the order of the day for this day ſen'night.

The committee for that purpoſe appointed reported a bill to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a turnpike road from Philadelphia to Reading which was read and made the order of the day for tomorrow ſen'night.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the Virginia amendments, and after conſuming the uſual time of ſitting, the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again, which was granted.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

This day the following reſolution, with the preamble, paſſed the houſe of repreſentatives this ſtate.

Whereas the people of the United States have under their preſent conſtitution, enjoyed many very eminent advantages, in as much as they have been thereby ſecured in the bleſſings of liberty aud domeſtic tranquility, and have experienced from its influence an unparrallelled degree of proſperity, eſpecially in their agricultural and commercial purſuits: And whereas, it would be highly improper to riſquethe continuance of theſe ineſtimable bleſſings and advantages, by making any alterations in the ſaid conſtitution, by the operation of which we are thus proſperouſly ſituated, until ſome diſadvantages are found to reſult therefrom —therefore,

Reſolved, That it is unneceſſary and improper for this houſe to take any meaſures to procure to the conſtitution of the United States the alterations propoſed by the commonwealth of Virginia.

	Yeas.	Nays.
On the Reſolution,	45	39
On the Preamble,	42	32

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of the Inhabitants of Mifflin townſhip, in Allegheny county, having had a meeting, think proper to call on thoſe who were at the burning of General Nevill's property, and alſo thoſe who aided and aſſiſted, and who are deſirous of making him recompence for his loſſes, to meet at their Election Diſtricts on the 22d of March, inſtant, and give in the names, if any there be, of thoſe who refuſe paying their part, that they may be dealt with according to law.

March 1, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber now offers for ſale that valuable ſituation in Front ſtreet, between Groghouſe lane and Spring alley, 120 feet on ſaid ſtreet, by 180 feet back, containing two lots with a good ſtone building two ſtories high, 45 by 18 feet, adjoining and to the back of a frame building, 48 feet by 16 fronting ſaid ſtreet, having 9 rooms with fire places, and 4 lodging rooms, well accommodated for a PUBLIC HOUSE, one ſpring houſe arched over, with a granary above, and a large and convenient ſtable ſituate on ſaid premiſes. This ſituation is not inferior to any on this ſide the mountains for public buſineſs, is well known in moſt parts of the U. States, being not far from the banks of the Monongahela, where the emigrants from moſt parts of the United States and from Europe put up, to take their departure by water or otherwiſe, to the garden of the moſt luxuriant ſoil in America (Kentucky) and upon the road that Congreſs has lately reſolved to extend from the ſeat of government to the exterior parts of our limits with the Indians, to the junction of the Miſſouri, which will be the moſt public road on the continent.

Terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber living on ſaid premiſes.

GEORGE KINNEAR.

Brownſville, February
11. 1796

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has the diſpoſal of ſundry Tracts of Land in Allegheny county, ſome of which are deeded, and ſome held by warrants; alſo a water Lot in Perry's Town, at the mouth of Turtle creek, an Iſland in the Allegheny river, and a number of improved Tracts on the north-weſt ſide of ſaid river, all which will be ſold on reaſonable terms.

NATHANIEL IRISH.

Pittſburgh, February 6, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of SAMUEL JORDON, *deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted before the firſt day of April next, and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to pay off the ſame on or before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.*

JOHN SMITH, Adminiſtrator.

Pittſburgh, February 18, 1796.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers gave a Bond to William Phillips, late of Allegheny County, for one hundred and fifty pounds, due the 15th day of March next; and whereas the ſaid Phillips has not complied with his contract we therefore give this notice, forwarning all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Bond as we will not pay it until the bargain is fulfilled.

CONRAD KATZ.
JOHN METZGER.

St. Clair townſhip, Allegheny
County, February 19, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ORMSBY, *jun. deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them properly atteſted to*

O. ORMSBY, Adminiſtrator.

Pittſburgh, February 17, 1796.

GEORGE SAUNDERS,

RETURNS *his moſt reſpectful thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh, for the encouragement he has met with, and begs leave to inform them that he will return the week after the court, with his brother, when they will exhibit a variety of new Performances.* *Feb. 13, 1796.*

I REQUEST all thoſe in arrears for ſubſcription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, *to make payment by the 10th of March next.—Thoſe who do not pay attention to this notice, muſt blame themſelves with what will follow.*

JOHN SCULL.

Printing Office, Pittſburgh,
February 4, 1796.

TO BE LET,

A COMPLEAT *SAW MILL*, in good repair, for the term of one or two years, as may be agreed on, on Chartiers creek, four miles from Pittſburgh, with a convenient Boat-yard. The mill has water during the whole year. If wanted a team may be had with the mill. For terms apply to

ROBERT BALDWIN.

February 8, 1796.

WANTED,

A Quantity of

JOINT SHINGLES,

Cheſnut or Pine, for which the Caſh will be paid on delivery. Any perſon wiſhing to contract, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform his friends and the public, that he intends removing to ELIZABETH TOWN, *on the Monongahela, the firſt day of April next, where he will carry on the* SADDLER *Buſineſs in its various branches, thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on punctuality and diſpatch.*

Thoſe who have accounts againſt him are requeſted to bring them forward for adjuſtment and thoſe indebted are deſired to make payment before the above date as there can no longer time be given by me.

SAMUEL SHANNON.

Greenſburgh, February 16, 1796.

WILLIAM EARL,

HAS this day received a quantity of MERCHANDIZE, among which is the following articles, viz.—*Beſt Rifle Powder, Shot, Sheet Copper and Iron, Crowley and Bliſter Steel, Copper Kettles, Window Glaſs 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, beſt London Pewter*, and a general aſſortment of *Carpenters Tools*, which he ſells at the moſt reduced prices for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, January 22, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation containing 100 acres, ſituate one mile from Small's mill, on the Monongahela river, and 7 miles from Pittſburgh, there is 20 acres cleared and under good fence, 4 of which is meadow; there is a houſe and barn on the premiſes. An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

EDWARD PETTYGREW.

Allegheny county, January
7, 1796.

N. B. An Apprentice to the Tayor trade wanted. Enquire as above.

ALL perſons having unſettled [illegible] contracts with ELLIC[illegible] *are requeſted to file their accounts [illegible] agent* JAMES NAILOR, *at Pittſburgh, [illegible] that the ſaid accounts may be [illegible] compared with the books of the ſaid [illegible] Williams, which being done, [illegible] will be publiſhed at what time [illegible] be given at Pittſburgh to adjuſt [illegible] accounts with the company.*

ELIE WILLI[illegible]

Pittſburgh, January 18, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Franklin townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, ſometime after laſt harveſt, a year old red Heifer, without any mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM SNYDER.

February 1ſt, 1796.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, the 13th of January laſt, an apprentice Lad named WILLIAM PORTER, a ſadler by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſlender made, fair complexion; had on and took with him, a coating coat and overalls, a corduroy veſt, and jean jacket with ſleeves, and overalls of the ſame, two new ſhirts of country linen, and a felt hat. Whoever delivers ſaid apprentice to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

MOSES THOMSON.

February 5, 1796.

Delivered to me as a ſtray, a ſtrawberry roan Mare, about 12 hands high, ſuppoſed to be ſix years old, no brand or mark perceivable, was taken up by Archibald Bruce, on Big Sugar creek, a branch of French creek. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT,
Wood-ranger for Allegheny county.

February 4, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM WITHROW, late deceaſed, to exhibit their accounts properly atteſted, within one year from this date, otherwiſe they will be excluded. Thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers.

RACHEL WITHROW, Executrix,
HENRY WESTBAY, } Executors.
MAT. JAMISON, }

Elizabeth Townſhip, Allegheny
County, February 2, 1796.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Allegheny county, 10 miles from Pittſburgh, two Steers, one of them black and white, the other brindled, with a hole and a piece cut out of the off ear. The owner by proving property and paying charges may have them again.

ROBERT HAYS.

Charties Creek. Feb. 10, 1796

WANTED,

By the Subſcriber, in Union Town

JOURNEYMEN NAILORS AND APPRENTICE BOYS.

Any perſon or perſons wanting NAILS, can be furniſhed at a ſhort notice, with any kind, and at as low a rate as the nature of the buſineſs will admit of.

ZADOC WALKER.

January 29, 1796.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's farm at Waſhington's Bottom, Fayette county, in October laſt, a likely red and white Cow, 5 years old, neither ear mark or brand to be ſeen. She was bought out of Col. Carey's drove a few weeks before. Any perſon giving information where ſaid Cow may be had, ſhall be rewarded and all reaſonable charges paid by

ISRAEL SHREVE.

January 4, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the Corner of Market Street wh
Subſcriptions at Fifteen Shillings per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully receiv